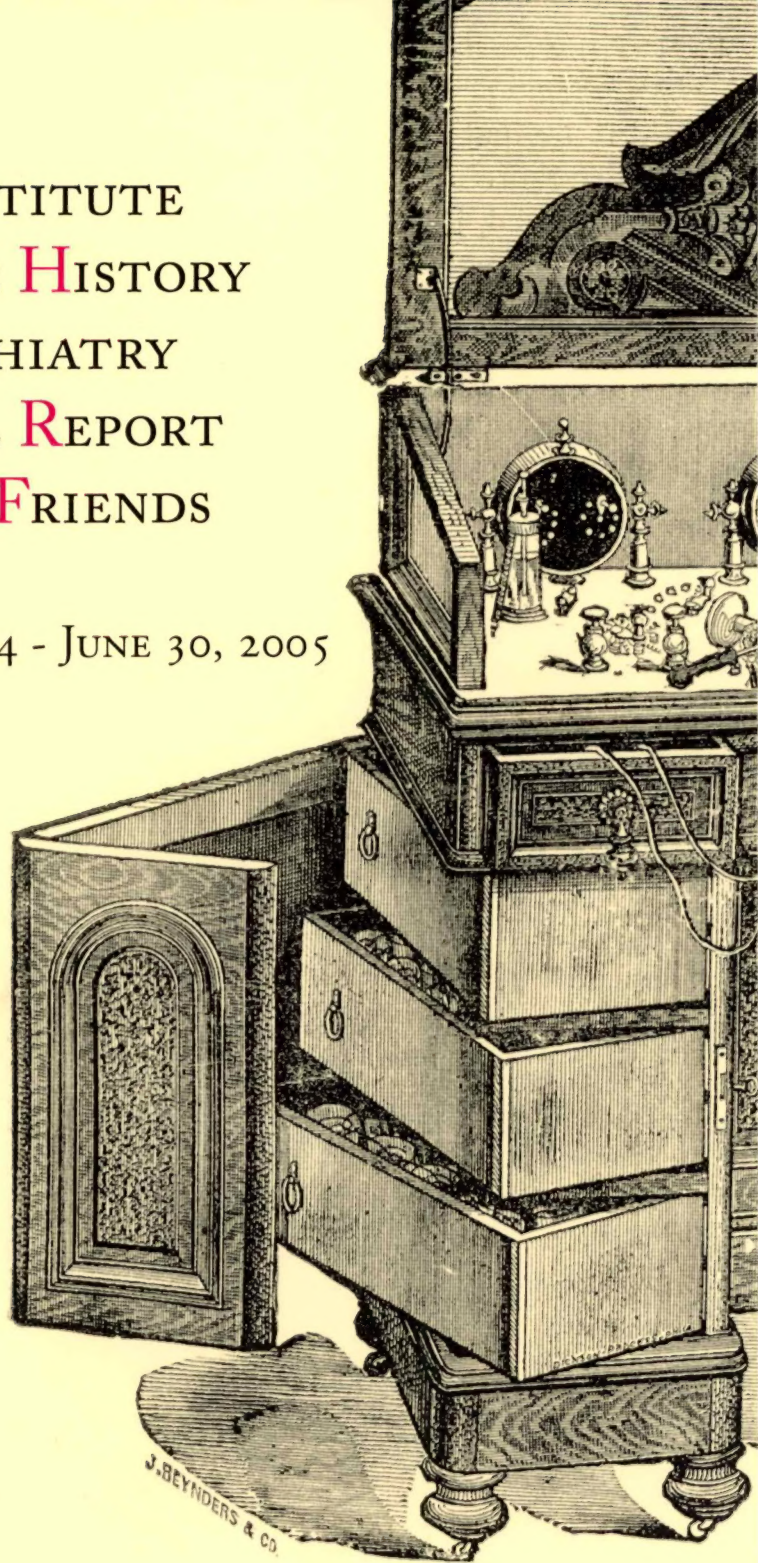


THE INSTITUTE
FOR THE HISTORY
OF PSYCHIATRY
ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE FRIENDS

JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005



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THE INSTITUTE
FOR THE HISTORY
OF PSYCHIATRY
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*Interdisciplinary Research Faculty
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar
The Oskar Diethelm Library*

Department of Psychiatry
Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College
of Cornell University
The New York Presbyterian Hospital

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Front cover: "Apparatus for Electro-therapeutics, Galvano-faradic machine
With rheostatic coil (Reynders & Co.)."

Back cover: "Eighteen-cell zinc-carbon battery (Kidder)."

Front and back cover images are from:

Beard, Geo M. & Rockwell, A.D., *A Practical Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity*. New York: William Wood & Company, Publishers, 1888.

Inside images from:

Annual Report of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island for 1852 & 1865. New York: Frank McElroy, Steam Printer, 1852, 1866.

Arthuiss, Le Docteur, *Traitement Électro-Statique des Maladies Nerveuses*. Paris: Octave Doin, Éditeur, 1892.

Gamwell, Lynn & Tomes, Nancy, *Madness in America: Cultural and Medical Perceptions of Mental Illness Before 1914*. New York: Cornell University Press, 1995. (Taken from: "Ball of Lunatics at the Asylum, Blackwell's Island," Frank Leslie's Weekly, Dec. 9, 1865.)

Hamilton, Allan M., *Clinical Electro-Therapeutics, Medical and Surgical*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1873.

The Medical Application of Electricity: Second Edition. Boston: Daniel Davis, Jr., Magnetical Instrument Maker, 1847.

Patented in All Civilized Countries: A Wonderful Invention, Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands, 1889.

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Designed by Richard S. LaRocco, Graymatter Illustration, Mt. Airy, Maryland

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(Columbia University)

All have appointments at, or are employed by, Weill Medical College of Cornell University. If the member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.

❖ *THE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY*

AN INTRODUCTION

The Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and The New York Presbyterian Hospital. Its objective is to carry out, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. Its basic activities include the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar and the administering of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

The foundation of the Institute was laid in 1936, when Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Director of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinicians. Stimulated by this growing resource, Dr. Eric T. Carlson formally launched the History of Psychiatry Section (as the Institute was originally known) in 1958, when he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time, Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created position as Director of the Section.

Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the education of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically oriented scholars from many disciplines. In the early 1960's, Dr. Carlson instituted the biweekly research seminar, which in 1993 was renamed the Richardson Research Seminar in honor of the Richardsons' generous support.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, the Section's rare books library was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm Library now contains over 50,000 printed items, constituting the most comprehensive collection of its kind in the United States. Initially, the emphasis was on collecting British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

as well as Renaissance works in Latin. As the Library grew, however, it developed major collections dating from the 15th century in French, German, and Italian, as well as acquiring selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The Library now counts among its holdings nearly every edition of the monographs of such important figures as Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud, Isaac Ray and Benjamin Rush. The Library holds significant collections of works in such areas as the history of hypnotism and psychoanalysis, the American mental hygiene movement, and the temperance movement, as well as religious and medical debates on witchcraft, suicide, and sexual behaviors. There are also many early and rare first-person accounts of psychiatric illness, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The Library is particularly strong in complete runs of several crucial and uncommon journals. An impressive collection of hospital and asylum reports of the 19th and early 20th centuries has been amassed, amounting to more than 3,500 items.

Dr. Diethelm recognized the value of knowledge contained in early dissertations written for the medical degree in pre-Enlightenment Europe. He traveled throughout Europe to identify them in foreign repositories and collect what he could for the Library, eventually collating his work into his *Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest before 1750* (Basel: Karger, 1971). The Library's collection of these theses now stands at nearly five hundred.

In 1976, the manuscript division of the Library was officially established, indicating its growing importance as a repository for the unpublished papers of many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. The Library now houses over sixty manuscript collections. It is the official depository of such institutions as the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, the American Psychoanalytic Association, and the Cheiron Society. Its holdings of the papers of D.W. Winnicott and David Levy make it an important resource for the study of child psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Through the generosity of Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, primary sources have been added to the division relating to such cases vital to the history of forensic psychiatry as the M'Naughton trial and the Guiteau trial, as well as more recent cases. There are also notable holdings related to the American mental hygiene movement and biological psychiatry, and letters by Clifford Beers, Sigmund Freud,

Morton Prince, William James, G. Stanley Hall, Johann Spurzheim, Andrew and George Combe, Herbert Spencer, August Forel, Francis Galton, S. Weir Mitchell, and Harry Stack Sullivan.

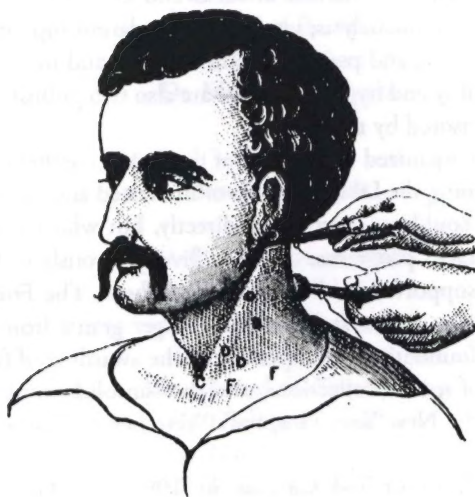
From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the Oskar Diethelm Library, publishing their discoveries as articles or books. From the Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued and the early American psychiatry that Dr. Carlson explored, the topics of inquiry multiplied. The list has grown to include biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists, and pioneers in mental hygiene; accounts of the development of child psychiatry and the changing attitude toward children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, and of particular sub-specialties such as the treatment of alcoholism or schizophrenia; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German, and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relationship between psychiatry and literature, and psychiatry and religion; and investigations of multiple personality and hypnosis. There are also two published volumes of symposia sponsored by the Institute.

Dr. Carlson organized the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Library in 1964, thus widening the Library's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who recognized the value of the Library's programs, began to give generously to benefit the collections and support the scholars who use them. The Friends' regular membership has grown steadily, while larger grants from far-seeing individuals and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition of special collections, and the consolidation of historical materials from the New York Hospital's Westchester Division into the Library.

After the death of Ted Carlson in 1992, Dr. George Makari assumed the Directorship of the Institute. During his tenure, Dr. Makari has undertaken a number of initiatives, including the launching of the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series, the inauguration of the Carlson Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry, the creation of specialized research working groups, and the modernization and professional cataloguing of the ODL's holdings. In 1994, the Institute

for the History of Psychiatry responded to the prospective razing of the Payne Whitney Clinic by moving the Oskar Diethelm Library to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine. The Library returned to the campus of Weill Medical College and the New York Presbyterian Hospital in the spring of 1999 where it now occupies state-of-the-art facilities. In 2003, Nathan M. Kravis was appointed Associate Director of the Institute.

Robert Goldstein, M.D.



“Galvanization of the Sympathetic”

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE 2005

In 1871 while writing to a beloved teacher from the great city of Paris, the teenage poet Arthur Rimbaud wrote: "I is an Other" ("Je est un Autre"). In this short willfully ungrammatical phrase, Rimbaud split his everyday "I" into familiar subject and mysterious object. It is fair to say that the twin questions surrounding the nature of subjectivity and its underlying objective realities have perplexed and organized much in mind and brain science before Rimbaud and since.

During the past academic year, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry has undertaken a new initiative that we hope will aid researchers as they pursue the difficult, fraught questions surrounding consciousness, mind/brain, inner experience and neural substrates. The Working Group in the History of the Neurosciences was inaugurated under the chairmanship of Dr. Francis Lee, Dr. David Silbersweig and myself. Francis received his medical degree and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan Medical School, before completing his psychiatric residency at Payne Whitney. He is Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Pharmacology at Weill Cornell. David Silbersweig is Vice-Chairman for Research, Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology, and co-director of the Functional Neuroimaging Lab at Weill Cornell. The group gathers together researchers from the departments of medicine, neurology and psychiatry, including Drs. Jack D. Barchas, Jane Epstein, Rob Goldstein, Joseph Fins, Bruce McCandliss, Ted Shapiro, and Nicolas Schiff. These meetings are intended as a respite from the pressures of the next grant deadline; they encourage researchers to critically consider the assumptions and implications of different approaches to the mind, the brain and their pathologies.

The Working Group in the History of Neurosciences now takes its place alongside two other flourishing research groups. The Working Group in the History of Psychoanalysis is ably chaired by the Institute's Associate Director, Nate Kravis, and features searching and at times titanic intellectual contests between the likes of Robert Michels and Lawrence Friedman. Under the stewardship of Katherine Dalsimer, the Working Group on Psychology and the Arts has grown and grown, and now welcomes a highly talented mix of scholars and students. My deepest thanks go to Nate and Katherine for making these forums inviting and productive.

It is my pleasure to welcome some new members to the formal faculty of the Institute. The renowned medical ethicist, Dr. Joseph Fins is Chief of the Division of Medical Ethics at Weill Medical College where he is Professor of Medicine. Among other distinctions, in 2000, Dr. Fins served as a consultant to the Clinton Administration. Interested in historically informed ways of examining medical ethics, Dr. Fins recently employed the resources of the O.D.L to research historical debates on psychosurgery and their relation to questions of free will. More recently, he has been engaged in considering the ethical questions raised by states of minimal consciousness along with another member of the Neuroscience Working Group, Dr. Nicolas Schiff.

We also are delighted that Dr. Samantha Boardman has joined our faculty. Dr. Boardman studied History of Science at Harvard University, before completing her medical training at Cornell and her residency in psychiatry at Payne Whitney. This Annual Report includes a section of her fascinating research on the history of Blackwell's Island. Dr. Boardman is an Assistant Attending in the Department of Public Health at the New York Presbyterian Hospital, and continues to be interested in institutional history, including the history of the Payne Whitney Clinic.

The Richardson Research Seminar has just completed a stellar three year run, thanks to the leadership of Dr. Daria Colombo. Dr. Colombo was asked to direct the seminars right after graduating from her residency, which was unprecedented. Daria brought great thoughtfulness and aplomb to this difficult task. We can now look back on the rich and varied way that she assembled a wonderful assortment of seminars. We are all indebted to her.

As Special Collections Librarian Diane Richardson reports, the Oskar Diethelm Library has been full of activity during the past year. I will only mention one aspect of Diane's excellent work. Working in tandem with the Winthrop Group, and thanks to the support of the American Psychoanalytic Foundation, Diane has overseen the assembling of a usable archive from the papers of the American Psychoanalytic Association. Once completed, this will be a world-class collection that will benefit scholars greatly.

Finally, thanks to the persistence and know-how of our wonderful assistant, Tanya Uhlmann, we have finally made our way into cyberspace. The Institute's webpage (<http://www.cornellpsychiatry.org/history>) now

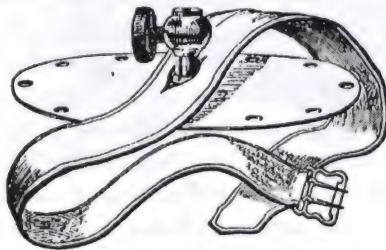
offers general information, including such things as faculty information and a list of our archives holdings. The striking photographs on the website were taken by the multi-talented Michael Beldoch. We look forward to using the website as a platform to further our mission of supporting scholarship and enhancing public awareness regarding mental illness, psychiatry, and psychiatry.

George J. Makari, M.D.



Beard's Stationary Electrode (Galvano-Paradic Manufacturing Co.).

This can be screwed to the edge of a table. The sponge at the top can be unscrewed and moistened. In many applications to the ear



Adjustable Electrode, with Band—(Kidder).

❖ *THE OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The Oskar Diethelm Library has supported students and scholars in their efforts to examine the history of psychiatry. Researchers have included medical students, psychiatry residents, and professors from around the country, Europe and Canada. Topics have ranged from the history of the insanity defense in France to the history of American psychiatry's treatment of African Americans.

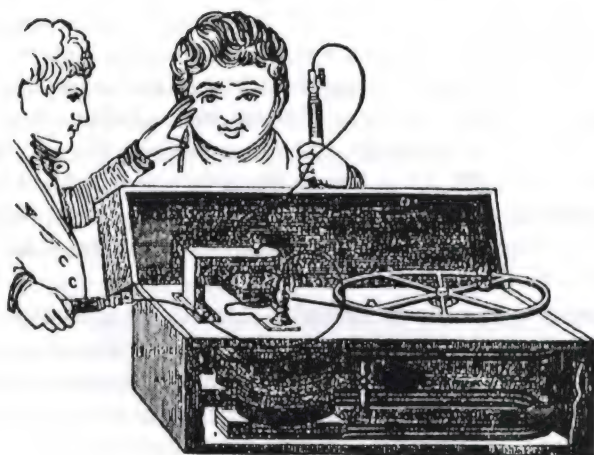
In addition to the normal process of book purchasing and computer cataloguing, the Oskar Diethelm Library commenced the complicated process of organizing the massive number of documents donated to us from the American Psychoanalytic Association, so as to make them into a workable archive. The American Psychoanalytic Association is the oldest and most important organization supporting psychoanalytic treatment for mental illness in the United States. This archive will represent an extraordinary resource for scholars, clinicians, and students in the future. It includes source documents which illuminate issues and incidents that were significant in the development of psychoanalysis in the United States, encompassing everything from the Association's assistance to European analysts emigrating from Nazi Germany and Austria to the decades-long controversy over acceptance of non-physicians for psychoanalytic training. We would like to thank the Winthrop group, Lois Kauffman and Linda Edgerly for their hard work and expertise.

In 2004-2005, a vast number of documents was sorted, categorized, and stabilized in 397 archival storage boxes. A preliminary finding aid has been drafted that documents among other things the accomplishments of over 250 committees. Although a great deal of work remains to be done on this project, we feel that we have made an excellent start at organizing this historically significant collection.

In addition, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry website was launched this year. The website can be found on the web at: www.cornellpsychiatry.org/history. The website explicates the Institute's foundations and current members, its activities, academic seminars, past seminars,

and displays some of the library's collection of rare images and texts. The website lists the Library's journal holdings, institutional archives and personal papers. By listing these unique materials on line, the library will now make its holdings available to scholars and students world-wide. We anticipate adding finding aids for all of our archival and manuscript collections as well as an online catalog of our books to the website. Future plans also include using the website to launch online exhibits of the Library's many treasures.

Diane Richardson, M.L.I.S.



RECENT ACQUISITIONS:

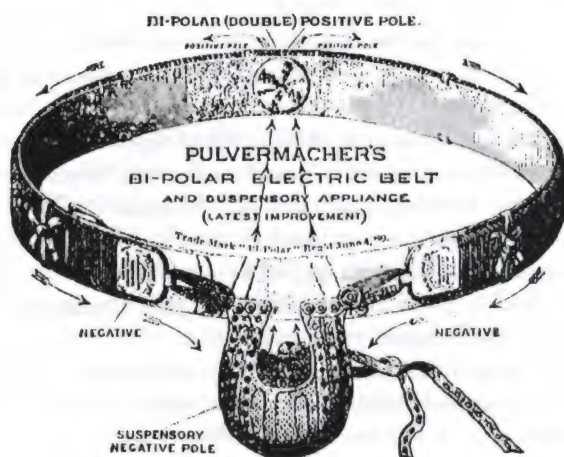
The Norman Dain Collection: In Search of Anti-psychiatry

Anti-psychiatry is in the eye of the beholder. There is no agreement as to its meaning beyond that of negative views of psychiatrists, and those associated with the care and treatment of those considered insane, mentally ill, disordered, or troubled. Such views, as old as psychiatry, are many and varied. They can be found within the legal profession and the courts, theology and popular religion, reform and counterculture movements, as well as statements by psychiatric patients, and within psychiatry itself. Doing historical research on this "subject" leads one to amass a great deal of diverse material, much of it outside mainstream media.

I started collecting such materials in the 1970's, with emphasis on trends from the 1960's onward. I have recently deposited much of this material in the Oskar Diethelm Library and continue to do so as I go through my library. With a few exceptions this material is new to the Oskar Diethelm Library and much of it may by now be quite rare. Materials donated cover a wide range of books, serials, and ephemeral literature from anti-psychiatry organizations, patients' rights and self-help groups. Included are runs of *Madness Network News* (1979-86), *The Radical Therapist* (1972-78), and *Phoenix Rising: The Voice of the Psychiatrized* (1985-90). Transcripts of the radio program *The Madness Network*, broadcast by WBAI-FM from 1974-84, were made by the aptly named Association for the Preservation of Anti-psychiatric Artifacts. These transcripts include interviews with many major figures in the anti-psychiatry movement. A unique set consists of taped interviews with psychiatrists and antipsychiatry activists. Among the most valuable material is a rather complete collection of patient produced journals in the United States and Canada, plus a sample of those from other countries, where the Americans were considered the founders and inspiration of the modern patient anti-psychiatry movement. Also important are books and pamphlets by former mental patients describing their lives before, during, and after institutionalization; a few are in manuscript form only. (Interestingly, several of such patients are appreciative of their treatment in mental hospitals.) There are also audiotapes of patients

and former patients singing songs about their lives and discussing how psychiatry could reform itself. And as I continue going through my bookshelves, I am rediscovering a trove of critical studies and theoretical critiques of modern psychiatry by American, British, French, and other European intellectuals and psychiatrists.

Norman Dain, Ph.D.



THE NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND: MADNESS AND MAYHEM IN MANHATTAN DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

The New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island was New York City's first publicly funded mental hospital and the first municipal hospital in the United States. Thousands of the city's poor insane population was admitted between 1839 and 1894. Originally designed to be a state-of-the-art institution, providing treatment based on scientific modern principles, it provides a window into how society conceived of mental illness in the nineteenth century.

The asylum on Blackwell's Island was intended to provide a retreat from the stresses of modern life and, through the wonders of architecture and internal social control, transform madness into reason. In reality, the original expectations of the asylum were never met, and instead of gaining a reputation as a curative retreat, official reports, local newspapers and seedy tabloids provided a riveted public with tales of "freaks," mistreated patients, wretched conditions, and wrongful confinement.

In 1828, New York City purchased Blackwell's Island for \$32,000. Accompanying the city's growth in industry and population was an expanding underclass including criminals, the poor insane, and other dependents. Blackwell's Island was considered an ideal location for the institutions intended to address these social problems. In 1829, construction of the Penitentiary began. Ten years later the New York City Lunatic Asylum opened, followed by a Workhouse, an Almshouse and the Smallpox Hospital.

In spite of detailed designs, the ideal lunatic asylum the Commissioners had meticulously planned was never built. Due to financial constraints, only two wings and their connecting octagon were ever completed. In 1835, the city had 150 lunatics and it was believed that one wing would be sufficient. Construction began in 1835 and the new asylum opened in 1839. Almost immediately, it proved inadequate. By August 1841 there were 304 inmates and instead of enlarging the asylum as once planned, another building known as the Mad House was erected nearby for the most unruly patients. Patients had to share rooms and many slept in the corridors. It was a far cry from the asylum the planners had imagined.

Despite expansion, the constant influx of new patients led to further overcrowding. As described in the Medical Board's scathing report of 1847, idleness and confusion prevailed and the overcrowding in the halls and lobbies reminded the doctors of the "descriptions of mad houses in the last century and in countries not yet enlightened by Christianity and civilization." Certainly politics, overcrowding, and insufficient funding contributed to the grim reality of the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. In addition, from the outset, the planners were naïve in the belief that moral treatment could be easily implemented at a public hospital and, furthermore, that fresh air, a picturesque setting, and imposing architecture were curative by themselves.

The half-built overcrowded asylum stood as a metaphor for the planners' many other unrealized goals. Just as the asylum was not built the way they had imagined, few, if any of the principles of moral treatment were employed during the first decade after it opened. The essential foundations of treatment such as classification of patients according to illness were overlooked. Indeed, other than the expedient arrangement of housing the most severely ill patients in the Lodge House, little regard was paid to separating patients according to illness.

Not only were patients treated like convicts, convicts from the Penitentiary were used as guards and attendants in the asylum. Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, who worked to survey the facility, complained in his report that the patients had been "abandoned to the tender mercies of thieves and prostitutes, who are, to considerable extent, the associates and keepers of this helpless charge."

One of the most vocal critics of the practice of using convicts as attendants was Dr. Moses Ranney. Appointed superintendent of the asylum in 1847, he was instrumental in focusing attention on the patients' plight in this overcrowded prison-like institution and in making some critical improvements until his death in 1864. Throughout his career at Blackwell's Lunatic Asylum, he remained devoted to the principles of moral treatment. His detailed yearly reports reflect this dedication and his overriding commitment to patients.

For Dr. Ranney, not only was the use of convicts deplorable, it undermined the basic principles of moral treatment. His report also exposed the shocking lack of staff necessary to meet the most basic needs of patients. There were too few trained supervisors and Dr. Ranney was

the only physician for over 400 patients. Ultimately, Dr. Ranney's appeal to remove convicts from the asylum was heeded, but overcrowding and understaffing remained significant problems.

Dr. Ranney's detailed annual reports chronicled day to day life at the asylum and provide a window into mental illness in the nineteenth century. He was a firm believer in the restorative powers of employment,

GARDENER'S REPORT.

R. L. PARSONS, M. D.,
Resident Physician L. A.:

Sir—The following tabular statement presents a full report of all vegetables, hay, &c., raised in the grounds of the Asylum during the year 1865:

Carrots.....	Bushels	180	Egg Plant.....	Bushels	1
Tomatoes.....	"	120	Hammer Squash.....	"	1
Peas.....	"	130	Winter Squash.....	"	1
Beets.....	"	100	Peppers.....	"	1
Leeks.....	"	100	Asparagus.....	"	1
Spinach.....	"	100	Okra.....	"	1
Parsnips.....	"	60	Cabbage (summer).....	Head	1
Turnips.....	"	60	" (fall).....	"	1
Onions.....	"	42	Lettuce.....	"	1
Sweet Corn (ears).....	"	50	Celery.....	"	1
Peas (pods).....	"	14	Cauliflower.....	"	1
Barley.....	"	12	Endive.....	"	1
Field Beans (pods).....	"	12	Pumpkins (yellow).....	"	1
Swart Beans (magn).....	"	15	Squash (white).....	"	1
Kidney.....	"	12	Hay (fresh).....	Tons	1
Onion.....	"	9	" (salt).....	"	1
Vegetable Oysters.....	"	8			

Respectfully,

JAMES E. SCOTT,
Garden

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVES.		FOREIGNERS.	
New York.....	74	Ireland.....	259
New Jersey.....	9	Germany.....	49
Connecticut.....	0	England.....	86
Massachusetts.....	5	Scotland.....	10
Pennsylvania.....	2	Canada.....	3
Virginia.....	2	France.....	2
Illinois.....	1	Spain.....	2
Maine.....	1	Wales.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	2
Delaware.....	1	Sweden.....	1
		Switzerland.....	1
		Holland.....	1
		Prussia.....	1
		Denmark.....	1
		Italy.....	1
		Poland.....	1
		Canada.....	1

MATRON'S REPORT

Of Clothing, Bedding, &c., made at the New York City Lunatic Asylum,
during the Year 1865.

Brown Muslin Sheets.....	1,507	Satinet Pantaloon.....	100
" " Pillow Cases.....	980	Grey Tweed ".....	102
Chemises.....	793	" " Coats.....	82
Shirts.....	330	" " Vests.....	1
Bed Ticks, burlaps.....	257	Woolen Socks, pairs.....	78
Dresses, denim.....	237	Cotton ".....	177
Sheets, burlaps.....	142	Woolen Stockings.....	90
" bleached muslin.....	14	Cotton ".....	132
Pillow Cases.....	33	Socks footed.....	150
" Ticks, burlaps.....	138	Stockings footed.....	100
Gingham Hoods.....	126	Red Flannel Shirts.....	63
Shrouds.....	118	Hand Towels.....	141
Dresses, Burlaps.....	11	Roller ".....	24
Checked Sprado.....	81	Patchwork Quilts.....	7
Calico Dresses.....	163		
Camisoles.....	6		

6,186

especially agricultural and horticultural pursuits as the most beneficial in restoring reason. Therefore, it is not surprising that his annual reports included an itemized list of the numbers of vegetables raised in the garden of the asylum during the year. In the context of moral treatment, these lists functioned as a collective progress note and were a way of evaluating and quantifying patients' productivity. For example, 1865 yielded 5,500 heads of cabbage, 60 bushels of turnips, and 12 bushels of pole beans. Even the inventory of tools was provided: 8 spades— 6 new and 2 old, 5 iron rakes, 2 watering pots, as the list continues in full detail. Women's labor was equally valued and reported. For example, in 1865, 163 calico dresses, 126 gingham hoods and 100 satinet pantaloons were completed in the sewing rooms.

Contrary to popular rumors that patient suicides by drowning in the East River were "rather frequent," Dr. Ranney's reports suggest that suicide was not common, a remarkable fact given the lack of modern interventions. For example, of the 115 deaths in 1853, there was only one suicide "by suspension." Most deaths were due to medical conditions: 45 died of consumption, 14 died from chronic diarrhea, 4 died of typhus, among other causes that year.

Although not as critical as labor, amusement was considered an important part of moral treatment. "If the mind of the sane required variety and relaxation, how much more needful is it to that of the insane?" asked one asylum superintendent. Music, gymnastics, and arts and crafts were part of daily life at the asylum, but the Lunatic Ball was a special occasion for patients, attendants and the public.

The equalizing effect of the asylum dance floor was also symbolically powerful. As patients and staff danced together, the lunatic ball resonated with uncertainty about the line between sanity and insanity, doctors and patients. The notion of doctors as equals or mirror images was at once amusing and alarming. Concurrent revelations about asylum superintendents were increasingly common, such as the case of a Dr. Bemis, superintendent of Worcester State Lunatic Hospital who was hospitalized for depression and alcohol abuse, or reports of former superintendents committing suicide. On one level, such stories echoed fears that anyone could go insane. On a deeper level, they raised questions about authority and social structure.

The irrational world of madness was an endless source of curiosity, especially life behind asylum walls. Many citizens suspected that these walls hid terrible abuses and reports of inhumane practices and wretched conditions further fueled these rumors. For example, the *New York Times* accused the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island of "negligence, want of system, and highly censurable mismanagement" in an article entitled, "Tormenting the Insane."

Perhaps even more terrifying for the public were the increasingly common stories of patients who claimed they had been illegally incarcerated despite the fact that they were sane. The story of Elizabeth Packard, a patient hospitalized by her clergyman husband in 1860 in the Illinois State Hospital, was the most celebrated and sensationalized account of wrongful confinement. She claimed she was hospitalized simply because she disagreed with her husband's religious views. Upon her release, she sued for wrongful confinement and won. The trial received national attention and highlighted the injustice of commitment laws. She became a champion of women's rights and remained vocal about the disadvantages of married women, who could lose their children and property if committed by their husbands. In the wake of Elizabeth Packard's sensationalized trial, similar stories of wrongful commitment for personal gain or relatives surfaced. The asylum on Blackwell's Island was the target of many such inquiries.

Asylum exposés were becoming an increasingly popular phenomenon. In 1887, Nellie Bly, a writer for the *New York World* wrote the ultimate asylum exposé. Feigning insanity, she gained admission to the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. After ten days, the newspaper arranged for her release and she wrote a series of sensational articles and a book entitled, "Ten Days in a Mad-House—Feigning Insanity in order to Reveal Asylum Horrors," chronicling her undercover experience and revealing the wretched conditions behind asylum walls.

Physicians' incompetence was a major target of her criticism. Once committed to the asylum, she no longer pretended to be insane but her sanity was irrelevant to the doctors. "From the moment I entered the insane ward on the Island, I made no attempt to keep up the assumed role of insanity. I talked and acted just as I do in ordinary life. Yet strange to say, the more sanely I talked and acted, the crazier I was thought to be..." Once labeled as insane, she complained, the diagnosis was never

challenged. She described the asylum as a "human rat-trap," highlighting wretched conditions and treatment that would drive even the sanest people crazy.

Full of dramatic descriptions and shocking revelations, Nellie Bly's exposé drew national attention. In the wake of these scathing reports, administrative changes and increased funding resulted, but the image of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island as a "human rat-trap" lingered in the public's imagination.

The "human rat-trap" Nellie Bly so vividly described was a far cry from the harmonious curative retreat imagined fifty years earlier. The New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island did not live up to expectations for many reasons. The obvious reasons, including understaffing, under-funding, and over-crowding, certainly contributed to the disappointment. But more significantly, the philosophy underlying this project was flawed from the start and was the result of intermingling social, political and scientific trends brewing in the context of social change. Moral treatment, insofar as it was implemented at the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, failed to solve the problem of madness as promised. Rather than the "model for treatment" it aspired to be, the asylum was known for its failures.

Yet, in spite of its notoriety and the public's macabre fascination with madness, the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island was remarkable in many ways. Without any proven treatment, before ECT and medication, thousands of patients got better and returned to their families and work, and furthermore, suicide was uncommon. Although the conditions at the asylum were far from ideal, the asylum was an improvement for many pauper lunatics used to sleeping in the filth and squalor of the slums on the Lower East Side. While some doctors were careless and incompetent, as reported by the press, others like Dr. Ranney were dedicated to the welfare and humane treatment of patients and managed to implement some of the principles the asylum was originally founded upon.

Regardless, the asylum remained under attack. Asylum doctors remained the focus of criticism and were accused of being busy "raising turnips" at the expense of scientific research. The asylum was increasingly thought of as a receptacle for the troublesome and as a warehouse for undesirables. It finally closed in 1894. Two thousand patients were relocated to Ward's Island and the New York City Lunatic Asylum on

Blackwell's Island was abandoned and labeled unfit for habitation. Blackwell's Island became so rigidly associated with crime in the public's mind that the city ultimately renamed it Welfare Island in 1921 to eliminate the stigma. During the latter part of the twentieth century, the island underwent yet another transformation and name change. Most of the public institutions erected a century earlier had been shut down, abandoned and relocated and real estate developers saw great potential in the island. Welfare Island was renamed Roosevelt Island in 1973 and over the past 30 years has become a popular residential community. Today, high rises, schools, and parks predominate in this expanding middle class neighborhood.

Samantha Boardman, M.D.



Detail from "Ball of Lunatics at the Asylum, Blackwell's Island"

❖ *ERIC T. CARLSON MEMORIAL GRAND ROUNDS IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY*

Ian Hacking, Ph.D., an internationally renowned philosopher who holds the chair in the History of Scientific Concepts at the Collège de France, gave the 11th Annual Eric T. Carlson, M.D. Memorial Grand Rounds Lecture on May 18, 2005 on “The Evolving Faces of Autism.” Familiar as we are with the rising interest in what looks like an increase in this spectrum disorder, Professor Hacking’s lecture was especially well received, addressing as it did the interaction between psychiatric diagnosis and those diagnosed. His theme was to describe how knowledge changes those classified, and how that in turn changes the (clinical) knowledge of experts. This establishes a feedback loop between the symptom pool drawn upon by those expressing a disorder and those professing knowledge about it. Prof. Hacking refers to this phenomenon as the “looping effect” of classification.

The history of Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) provides, he said, a vivid example of how the *way* we describe our experiences and *what* we experience are connected. MPD was such a striking example of “looping” because its symptomology evolved so rapidly and dramatically over the course of a series of interactions between patients and their treaters.

At first glance, autism would seem to be an exception; it seems so clearly a matter of a neurologic syndrome with a characteristic constellation of symptoms. But when we look over the history of how the term has been invoked, we see an evolution that fits Ludwig Fleck’s concept of a “thought collective”—a social group that shares practices, hierarchies of ideas, nested conceptions, etc.

In a manner familiar to those who have sampled Prof. Hacking’s many papers and books on scientific and psychiatric classifications, he began by addressing what may have been the starting point of the changing face of autism: Bleuler’s understanding of autism as a symptom of schizophrenic negativism. He moved from there to Jung’s (1916) notion of a spectrum of autism, auto-erotism, and introversion. He then turned to Leo Kanner’s first (1943) paper on childhood autism and Asperger’s (1944) contemporaneous paper. The now discredited idea of the autistic child being a creation of the ‘refrigerator mother’ was mentioned as a dramatic example of the way in which changing perspectives can

radically affect etiologic hypotheses. Whereas Bleuler's concept of autism centered mainly on disagreeable self-absorption, Kanner's highlighted the preference for aloneness and sameness. (The emphasis on language acquisition problems and temper tantrums was added later.) This ushered in an era of a broadening of the autistic spectrum and with it an increase in the number of people who self-identify as autistic.

Recent thinking about childhood autism connects with the theory of mind by asking: when is a child able to recognize other people's minds? Perhaps the social/non-social continuum might be replaced by the concept of gestalt versus detail, such that autistic children recognize minute changes in detail but fail to recognize the whole, in this case the gestalt of the face. Hacking's point was to emphasize that there is not just a clinical autism spectrum, but also a whole spectrum of ideas about what autism is, and that these ideas interact with the affected people (including parents and siblings) and their behavior, the recognized authorities, and various institutions (including the special education behemoth, advocacy groups, experts, attorneys, health insurance companies, etc.). He concluded with the speculation that there is an enormous amount of contingency with respect to what autism will look like twenty years from now.

At the Richardson Seminar on the afternoon of the Carlson Lecture, Prof. Hacking brought the same strategy of analysis to the Body Mass Index (BMI), underscoring how shifts in cultural focus have lately brought us from anorexia to obesity. The statistical study of weight was used originally in anthropology simply as a "measure of man"—a facet of the study of human attributes. Its link with health and epidemiology and its use to connote health risk is very recent. So the BMI, too, represents a shift in the "thought collective." Prof. Hacking argued that the BMI reflects the way "normal" spans fact and value, the "what is" and the "what ought to be."

Prof. Hacking is a philosopher who writes accessibly and engagingly about matters of great practical interest to clinical psychiatrists. Among his many books, including *The Logic of Statistical Inference*, *Representing and Intervening*, *Rewriting the Soul: Multiple Personality and the Sciences of Memory*, and *The Social Construction of What?* His book, *The Taming of Chance*, was selected by the Modern Library as one of the top 100 works of non-fiction in the 20th century.

Michael Beldoch Ph.D. and Nathan Kravis M.D.

❖ *RICHARDSON HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY*
RESEARCH SEMINAR

SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminars continued to provide a unique opportunity to hear and discuss interdisciplinary presentations on a wide range of topics. The Seminar met sixteen times this past year, and attracted speakers from both inside and outside our institution. During the year, we heard talks on topics ranging from The Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute and Freud's Gymnasium years to the history of Blackwell's Island and Vladimir Bekhterev. A survey of the topics reveals the usual eclecticism of the program, but a list cannot adequately convey the scholarly vigor, curiosity and engagement characteristic of the meetings. I am grateful both to our speakers for their support of the seminar and to our regular members, who continue to provide an attentive, thoughtful, and lively forum for our speakers. This past year marks the end of my three year tenure as the director of the seminar, and I have felt privileged to have played a role in continuing this unique and respected program. I have benefited from the invaluable help of George Makari, Tanya Uhlmann, and Diane Richardson throughout the three years, and I want to particularly thank my successor, Nathan Kravis, for his generosity, counsel, and support. The seminar program is sure to continue to thrive under his care.

Daria Colombo, M.D.

SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS, 2004-2005

September 8

Veronika Fuechtner, Ph.D., Dartmouth College

"The Berlin Psychoanalytic: Psychoanalysis and Culture in Weimar Republic Germany (1919-1933)."

September 22

Lennard J. Davis, Ph.D., University of Illinois- Chicago

"A Social History of Obsession."

October 6

Rosemarie Sand, Independent Scholar

"The Unconscious: What Freud Learned in High School."

October 20

Christine Anzieu-Premmureur, Ph.D., Columbia University

"Psychoanalysis in France: From Jacques Lacan to Andre Green?"

November 3

Paul Roazen, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, York University in Toronto

"Reconsidering Freud and Bullitt on Woodrow Wilson."

November 17

Elizabeth Danto, Ph.D., Hunter College School of Social Work-CUNY

"Social Democracy and Psychoanalysis."

December 1

Samantha Boardman, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University

"Blackwell's Island: Madness and Mayhem in Manhattan During the 19th Century."

January 5

Idiko Mohacsy, M.D., Mount Sinai Medical School

"Artemisia Gentileschi and Her World."

February 2

David K. Robinson, Ph.D., Truman State University

"Vladimir Bekhterev and Hypnosis: Objective Science of Subjective Experience."

February 16

Aaron H. Esman, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University

"The Sad Case of Walter Anderson - A Window on Psychiatry in the 1930's."

March 2

Timothy Pytell, Ph.D., California State University, San Bernardino

"Transcending the Angel-Beast: Viktor Frankl and Humanistic Psychology."

March 16

Richard Gottlieb, M.D., Albert Einstein School of Medicine

"Psychoanalytic Reflections on Death, Resurrection, and Cannibalism: Signorelli's Orvieto Frescoes, Sally Mann's *What Remains*, and Clinical Applications."

April 6

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D., Rutgers University

"Public Policy and Mental Illnesses: Jimmy Carter's Presidential Commission on Mental Health (1977-1978)."

April 20

Zvi Lothane, M.D., Mount Sinai School of Medicine

"Sabina Spielrein: Life and Legend."

May 18

Ian Hacking, Ph.D., Collège de France, Paris

Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds Lecture

"The Evolving Faces of Autism."

Richardson Seminar

"Where Did the Body Mass Index Come From?"

June 1

Lois Oppenheim, Ph.D., Montclair State University

"A New Direction for Applied Psychoanalysis: A Neuro-Psychoanalytic Perspective on the Work of Samuel Beckett, Paul Klee, and Martha Graham."



INSTITUTE WORKING GROUPS

Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis

The group began the year with a review of research in psychoanalysis—its history and its current status—led by Dr. Shapiro. Members of the group articulated, as usual, sharply divergent views, making for the kind of spirited exchange regularly enjoyed by all participants. Some expressed skepticism about whether the research done so far in psychoanalysis has had any real impact as measured by changes in theory or technique in response to research findings. This issue was hotly debated, and entailed a wide-ranging consideration of how theory change occurs in psychoanalysis and whether or how that change process differs from what occurs in other disciplines. This dispute extended itself into the next discussion led by Dr. Beldoch of a recent paper by Wallerstein predicting a convergence of views in psychoanalysis and a growing coherence to the current pluralism.

These discussions, as well as the group's subsequent consideration of a draft of a paper by one of its members (NK) and a famous paper by George Klein, epitomize an ongoing interest in the question of how psychoanalysis defines itself as a discipline and how knowledge may be said to advance in psychoanalysis.

Dr. Makari then presented another chapter of the book he is writing on Freud and "The making of psychoanalysis." In this presentation, Dr. Makari deftly sketched the areas of overlap between nineteenth-century biophysics and psychophysics, French psychopathology, and evolutionary biology and sexology, showing how early Freudian metapsychology was a creative synthesis of aspects of work in all of these fields.

After a critique of Zaretsky's new book on the history of psychoanalysis led by Dr. Colombo, the group turned to an examination of the recent work of Prof. Ian Hacking, our 2004-05 Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds Lecturer.

Finally, in considering a recent article by Charles Hanly on the history of the idea of "the third" in psychoanalysis, the group closed the year with the kind of sharp disputation with which it began, with some members finding relevance and value in the idea as developed by the intersubjectivists while others derided it as mystifying and self-exonerating on the part of the analyst.

Not least for its disagreements, the group remains a lively and stimulating venue for the exchange of ideas.

Nathan Kravis, M.D.

Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts

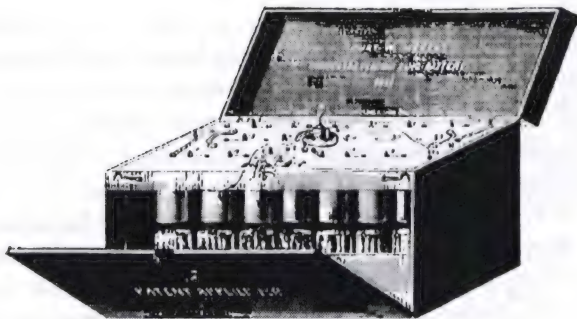
The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts has expanded its membership over the course of this year, and has continued to discuss works of literature. Picking up from the presentation, last spring, of current work by Prof. Anne Hoffman, we began the year with Henry James. Dr. Daria Colombo led a discussion of *What Maisie Knew*, and Dr. Hilary Beattie of *Washington Square*. In the spring, Dr. Katherine Dalsimer led a discussion of Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*, Dr. David Galarneau of Pat Barker's *Regeneration*, Dr. Aaron Esman of James Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, and Dr. Hilary Beattie of Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*. The group found the reading of Faulkner so engaging that we decided to continue in the fall with *Absalom, Absalom!*

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.

Working Group on the History of Neuroscience

The Working Group on the History of Neuroscience, chaired by Drs. David Silbersweig, Francis Lee, and George Makari was initiated this year in order to bring together neuroscience researchers and clinician historians at Cornell to engage in historical readings that would stimulate discussions on past and current issues in neuroscience. The group consists of research psychiatrists, psychologists, and neurologists. The group decided this year to begin by exploring the work of John Hughlings Jackson. The readings were: "Evolution and the Problem of Mind: Part II. John Hughlings Jackson," by C.U.M. Smith and "Contributions of John Hughlings Jackson to Neurology," by F.M.R. Walshe. These works delineated his hierarchical model of nervous system organization. As the group develops, additional models of central nervous system function will be explored, with the hope of making relevant connections to the previous readings, as well as to current models in neuroscience.

Francis Lee, M.D.



❖ CORNELL STUDIES IN
THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

The following is a review of the latest volume of the Cornell University Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series. The series is edited by George J. Makari, M.D. and Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D.

Richard. H. Armstrong, *A Compulsion for Antiquity: Freud and the Ancient World*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 2005.

Sigmund Freud's fascination with the ancient world is, of course, well known. Those who have visited the Freud Museum in London, or seen the famous Engelman photographs of his study and consulting room or the Pollak etching that graces the cover of this latest addition to the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry, are acquainted with his collection of antiquities from a variety of cultures, and with the pride and devotion that he lavished on them. His childhood identification with Hannibal, his "failure of memory on the Acropolis," his conflict-ridden longing for ancient Rome and, not least, his preoccupation with the Oedipus of Sophocles, are familiar to the readers and students of his work.

Richard Armstrong, a classical scholar, contends that all of these are but the outward show of what he calls Freud's "compulsion for antiquity." In his view, developed here at length and in exquisite detail, this "compulsion" pervaded Freud's thought and is manifest in virtually every aspect of his writings. It was rooted, he argues, in what, borrowing from the French sociologist Bourdieu, he calls his "habitus"—"the socialized repertoire of actions and reactions that underwrite individual agency without 'causing' it in a mechanical sense" (p.25). It derived from his social interactions, his "elective affinity" with the bourgeois Jewish community in which he lived and worked, and his professional and scientific ambitions, including his commitment to Darwinism. "By constantly gesturing toward the archive of antiquity while, at the same time, brokering his scientific advances, he presents us with an agenda whose motto seems to be 'Forward into the Past'" (p. 25).

Armstrong advances his thesis through a meticulous analysis of several of Freud's works, beginning with the most obviously relevant—"Gradiva"—and proceeding through the Leonardo essay, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, the "Introductory Lectures" and the Moses papers, returning repeatedly

to Freud's preoccupation with the Oedipus myth. In each case he tracks Freud's thought through three dimensions— the personal, the analogical and the evidentiary— showing how Freud's immersion in the antique, fostered in large measure by certain childhood experiences and his classical Gymnasium education, structured his thinking and governed both the kinds of analogies he used and the ways in which he organized what he maintained were his "empirical" data.

Armstrong's style is dense and richly academic, and he does not wear his erudition lightly (the Bibliography runs to some 430 references). Though at times sharply critical of the vagaries of Freud's logic and of his manipulations of evidence, he is nonetheless respectful of his creative genius and of the contribution of psychoanalysis to modern thought. And, as befits his discipline, he takes no position as to its clinical value. He does wonder, however, "if psychoanalysis is the return of repressed antiquity, distorted to be sure by modern desire... then would not our growing distance from the archive of antiquity also imply that we are in the process of losing our grip on psychoanalysis itself, as Freud conceived it?" (p.5).

Altogether, a serious, profoundly scholarly, and provocative addition to the growing volume of interdisciplinary literature on psychoanalysis and its evolution.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.

❖ RESEARCH FACULTY NEWS

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D. has continued to be active as a training and supervising analyst of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Study and Research. She participates in a Columbia University Seminar on Psychoanalysis which provides an interdisciplinary setting for the interaction of psychoanalytic, philosophical and social science approaches to questions of spirituality and religion. She has also participated in a now concluded IPTAR study group on modern Freudian and Kleinian technique.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D. continues as Clinical Professor at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He continues to be an active member of the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis.

Daria Colombo, M.D. completed her three year tenure as Director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar. She is a senior candidate at The New York Psychoanalytic Institute. She coauthored with Robert Michels, M.D. a case report for the forthcoming "The Treatment Companion to the DSM-IV TR Casebook" and reviewed Eli Zaretsky's *The Secrets of the Soul* for *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.

Norman Dain, Ph.D. has been surveying his research files and book collection and selecting material to donate to the Oskar Diethelm Library.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D. discussed her recent work on the relationship of Virginia Woolf with her mother in a Grand Rounds presentation in October, 2004. Her presentation drew on Woolf's autobiographical novel, *To the Lighthouse*, as well as essays and unpublished autobiographical writings. She also discussed the writings of Woolf's mother—writings overlooked by her daughter. Dr. Dalsimer's article, "Virginia Woolf: 'Thinking Back Through our Mothers'" appeared in *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, 2004, 24:713-730, in an issue devoted to the relationship of mothers and daughters. Within the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, Dr. Dalsimer chairs the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D. has continued his activity in the Institute, participating in the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis and the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts, where he led a discussion of Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. He presented "The Troubled Case of Walter Anderson—American Psychiatry in the 1930s" to the Richardson Seminar on February 16th, 2005. Dr. Esman gave the First Annual Ernest Svenson Lecture on Psychoanalysis and the Arts in New Orleans in November, 2004, and addressed the New Orleans Psychoanalytic Center on "What is 'Applied' in 'Applied' Psychoanalysis?" He also taught a course on Adolescent Development in the Child and Adolescent Analysis program at IPTAR.

Joseph J. Fins, M.D., F.A.C.P. is Chief of the Division of Medical Ethics at Weill Medical College of Cornell University where he serves as Professor of Medicine, Professor of Public Health and Professor of Medicine in Psychiatry. In addition, Dr. Fins is Director of Medical Ethics at New York-Presbyterian Weill Cornell Medical Center, Associate for Medicine at The Hastings Center, and a member of the Adjunct Faculty of Rockefeller University. He has been a Visiting Professor in Medical Ethics at The Complutense University in Madrid and is a recipient of a Soros Open Society Institute Project on Death in America Faculty Scholars Award and a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation Visiting Fellowship. In July 2000, Dr. Fins was appointed by President Clinton to the White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy. His current scholarly interests include ethical issues at the end of life and palliative care, research ethics in neurology and psychiatry, medical education and methods of ethics case consultation.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D. is on the Faculty of the N.Y.U. Psychoanalytic Institute, and adviser on its Curriculum Committee. He teaches a yearly session on hermeneutics at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Institute. He serves on the Program Committee and the Project for Innovation in Psychoanalytic Education of the American Psychoanalytic Association. He was the 2005 David Rappling Lecturer at the Washington Psychoanalytic Society. He continues as Associate Editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, member of the Editorial Board

of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, and the Editorial Board and Board of Directors of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. He is North American coordinator for the Education Section of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*.

William A. Frosch, M.D. now Professor Emeritus, remains an active teacher of medical students during their third year clinical rotation on the in-patient service, continues to supervise residents, and has provided administrative supervision for the Chief Residents. He is currently preparing a book review on Frank Lloyd Wright for this December's "Holiday Book Section" of the *American Journal of Psychiatry*.

Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D. is Distinguished Professor of the Liberal Arts and Sciences at Emory University. He has been the Weidenfeld Professor of European Comparative Literature at Oxford this year (04-05), and has lectured extensively on a wide range of subjects.

Robert Goldstein, M.D. is on the voluntary faculty at Weill Medical College of Cornell University and continues his research on heritable dimensions of temperament. He is a participant in the History of Neuroscience Working Group.

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D. Henry E. Sigerist Professor of the History of Medicine Emeritus at Rutgers, is completing (with Howard H. Goldman, M.D., Ph.D.) a book on mental health policy from 1945-present.

Leonard C. Groopman, M.D., Ph.D. is a Faculty Associate in the Division of Medical Ethics at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. In March he gave a course to the school of cognitive studies in Milan on "Neuroscience for Psychotherapists," and in June he spoke to the psychiatry department of Shaare Zedek hospital in Jerusalem on ethical issues in clinical psychiatry.

Leon D. Hankoff, M.D. continues as a voluntary faculty member at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He is currently working on a book called "*The Founders of Judaism and Christianity*."

Nathan M. Kravis, M.D. is the Associate Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. He teaches and supervises Payne Whitney residents and psychoanalytic candidates at Columbia University where he

is a Training and Supervising Analyst. He was the recipient of the 2005 Howard Klar Teacher of the Year Award given by the candidates at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center. He serves on the editorial board of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D. has completed her book-length manuscript on crime fiction and the Electra Complex. On the lighter side, she has published an article on a group of European performers who have been appearing in New York in order to keep alive here the European tradition of cabaret epitomized by such artists as Jacques Brel, Edith Piaff, and Kurt Weill.

George J. Makari, M.D. is Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell, and continues as Visiting Associate Professor at Rockefeller University. He continues work on his book length project which studies the origins and development of psychoanalysis. He serves on numerous editorial boards including: *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, *Academic Psychiatry*, *History of Psychiatry*, *Psychiatrie*, *Sciences Humaines*, *Neurosciences*, *American Imago*, and *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*. He also serves as co-editor of the *Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry* book series. Dr. Makari taught aspects of the history of psychoanalysis and psychiatry to Cornell's psychiatry residents and Columbia's psychoanalytic candidates and supervised electives in the history of psychiatry with Cornell medical students. During the past academic year, he presented a number of papers including: "Numbers into Nature: Biophysics, Psychophysics and the Making of Psychoanalysis" at a Festschrift in honor of Mitchell Feigenbaum, the founder of chaos theory.

Robert Michels, M.D. delivered the Jack Burstyn Memorial Lecture at Marymount Manhattan College, and spoke at New York Medical College, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey/Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Brown University Medical School, the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center for Training & Research's Arden House Retreat and at the annual meetings of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychoanalytic Association. He is a Deputy Editor of *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, and is active on the editorial boards of *Clinical Neuroscience Research*, *Psychiatry*, *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly* and *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*.

Doris B. Nagel, M.D. continues her research on the diagnosis and the treatment of schizophrenia in the first half of the 20th century in the United States. She has also been volunteering in the Oskar Diethelm Library.

Louis A. Sass, Ph.D. spent academic year 2004-2005 as a Fulbright Scholar in Mexico. He taught courses as a visiting professor in the School of Psychology and in the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Michoacan, in Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico. In addition he was a visiting investigator in the Center for Anthropological Studies at the Colegio de Michoacan, working on an ethnographic study of local notions of mental disorder in the indigenous population in the state of Michoacan.

Theodore Shapiro, M.D. Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Weill Medical College, is a member of the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis. He has been at work in The Sackler Institute of Developmental Psychobiology using hypnotic techniques to study attention. He gave the Hartmann Lecture at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute and also will be the Presidential Interviewee at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in October. He is also being honored as the Academy revisits a paper he wrote 20 years ago ("The Unconscious Still Occupies Us") and will participate in a meeting concerning Freud's relevance to modern neuroscience. He has a paper coming out in *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* in 2005 titled, "Naming the Unnamable."

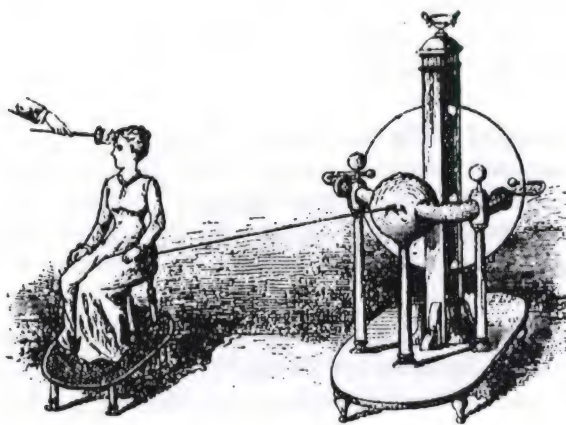
Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D. continues as Managing Director of the Analytic Press, where he oversees the acquisitions program in psychiatry and psychoanalysis. As a historian, he continues to explore the history of surgery in the 19th and early 20th centuries, especially as it intersects with psychiatric issues and concerns.

Craig Tomlinson, M.D. continues to teach, work, and supervise in the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University, as well as at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research.

❖ *NEW ENDOWMENT FUND*

The Aaron H. Esman, M.D. Fund

A new endowment fund has been established in honor of Aaron H. Esman's eightieth birthday. The Institute for the History of Psychiatry will be inaugurating an annual lecture named in Dr. Esman's honor. The Institute would like to thank the initiative and generosity of Dr. Esman's wife Rosa, daughters Susanna, Marjorie and Abigail, and his whole family for this opportunity. The Aaron H. Esman, M.D. lecture will take place during the academic year as one of the Richardson Seminars and will address the interface between psychology, psychoanalysis and the arts, a field Dr. Esman has done so much to foster. The establishment of this lecture is a way to recognize Dr. Esman's scholarly work in these fields over the past twenty five years. The first Aaron H. Esman, M.D. lecture will be given by Professor Paul Schwaber, Ph.D. of Wesleyan University in December of 2005.



❖ **2004-2005 RESEARCH FACULTY**
PUBLICATIONS

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* Partial Bibliography

❖ ALUMNI NEWS

Daniel Burston, Ph.D. fellow (1986-1989) continues to publish widely on psychoanalysis and philosophy. His recent presentations include, "The Passion of the Christ and the Therapist's Dilemma," (The C.G. Jung Analyst Training Program of Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 2005); "Drugs, Diagnosis and Bipolar Disorder in Children," ("Drugging Our Children," The 5th Annual Childhood and Society Symposium, Point Park University, Pittsburgh, PA, June 11, 2005); "Suffering, Symptoms & Change: An Existential-Humanist Perspective," (Division 32, American Psychological Association Annual Meetings, Washington DC, Aug. 21, 2005). He edited, with R. Denova, *Passionate Dialogues: Critical Reflections on Mel Gibson's "The Passion of the Christ"* (Pittsburgh: Mise Press, 2005). His recent publications are "Szasz, Laing and Existential Psychotherapy," (reprinted in *Existential Perspectives in Therapeutic Theory and Practice: Papers from the Society for Existential Analysis*, London: Society for Existential Analysis, 2005); "Otto Gross, R.D. Laing and the Politics of Diagnosis," (*Die Gesetze des Vaters. 4. Internationaler Otto Gross Kongress, Robert Stolz Museum Karl-Franzens Universitaet*, Graz: Goetz von Olenhusen, Albrecht & Gottfried Heuer, eds., Marburg: Literatur Wissenschaft.de, pp. 336 -344); and "The Passion of the Christ and the Therapists Dilemma" in *Fromm Forum* (English edition), (Tuebingen: International Erich Fromm Society, vol. 9, 2005, pp. 24-30). He joined the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*.

Hannah S. Decker, Ph.D. fellow (1967-1970) is Professor of History at the University of Houston. Her works in progress include: "A History of Involutional Melancholia" and "A History of Self-Mutilation." She published "The Psychiatric Works of Emil Kraepelin: A Many-Faceted Story of Modern Medicine," in *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences* (Vol. 13, No. 3, September 2004, pp. 248-276) as well as book reviews in *The Journal of the History of Medicine and the Allied Sciences*, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, and *Journal of Social History*. She gave a lecture entitled, "Transference and Countertransference in Freud's 'Dora' Case" at the Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute and won the Teaching Excellence Award in the Humanities in the College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Houston.

John Efron, Ph.D. fellow (1988-1989) has left Indiana University and has taken up the Koret Chair in Jewish History at the University of California-Berkeley.

Eric Engstrom, Ph.D. fellow (2000-2001) continued to work at the Humboldt University in Berlin and at the Max-Planck-Institute for Psychiatry in Munich. This past year he saw the fifth volume of a multi-volume edition of the works of the German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin published under the title *Kraepelin in Heidelberg, 1891-1903* (Munich: Belleville, 2005). He also published a collection of essays on scientific expertise in the late 18th and early 19th century entitled *Figurationen des Experten: Ambivalenzen der wissenschaftlichen Expertise* (Frankfurt/M: Lang, 2005) and a Festschrift article on psychiatric polyclinics "Sozialpsychiatrische Prophylaxe: Poliklinische Einrichtungen in der Universitätspsychiatrie des Kaiserreichs" in: *Immer im Forschen bleiben*, 213-36 (Stuttgart: Steiner Verlag, 2005). At the WPA Regional Meeting in Florence, Italy, he delivered a paper on "Jurisdictions of Psychiatric Practice" and commented on the papers at another conference "Labor und Seminar: Berliner Kulturräume der Wissenschaften" in Berlin, Germany. Together with other colleagues in Berlin, he is currently building a research unit in the history of psychiatry. He has his own webpage at www.engstrom.de.

Kathleen W. Jones, Ph.D. fellow (1982-1985) is Associate Professor and the Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of History at Virginia Tech. Her publications in the past year include: "A Sound Mind for the Child's Body: The Mental Health of American Children and Youth," in *Children and Youth in Sickness and Health: A Historical Handbook and Guide*, edited by Janet Golden, Richard Meckel, and Heather Prescott (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2004); "Education for Children with Mental Retardation: Parent Activism, Public Policy, and Family Ideology in the 1950s." in *Mental Retardation in America: A Historical Reader* edited by Steven Noll and James W. Trent, Jr. (New York: New York University Press, 2004); "Gender, Youth, and Suicide: Life and the Meanings of Death in the Jazz Age," in *Making Sense Of Dying and Death*, edited by Laura Cruz and Robert Fisher (Oxford, UK: Inter-disciplinary Press, 2004), and an e-book publication: <http://www.inter-disciplinary.net/publishing/idp/eBooks/>

msoddindex.htm. Her book, *Taming the Troublesome Child: American Families, Child Guidance, and the Limits of Psychiatric Authority* (Harvard University Press, 1999) has been translated into Japanese to be published by Akashi Shoten Co., Ltd.

Stephen Kern, Ph.D. fellow (1966-1970) moved from Northern Illinois University to Ohio State University. He recently published a book titled *A Cultural History of Causality: Science, Murder Novels, and Systems of Thought* (Princeton University Press, 2004). He is currently working on a book on modernism and narrative.

Cheryce Kramer, Ph.D. fellow (2003-2004) is a fellow at the Deutsches Museum in Munich. She is completing her manuscript on *Gemüt* as a historically contingent psycho-social phenomenon of the Biedermeier period. She is also publishing articles on the history of the commercial image trade.



❖ *SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS*

We would like to express our warm appreciation to Dr. Jack D. Barchas, Dr. Michael Beldoch, Mrs. Jean Carlson, Mrs. Oskar Diethelm, Ms. Janet Diethelm-Peck, Dr. Eli Einbinder, Dr. Nathan Kravis, Dr. John Loomis, Dr. Jacques Quen, Mr. Frank Richardson, Professor Rosemary Stevens, The American College of Psychiatrists, and the DeWitt Wallace/New York Hospital Fund at the New York Community Trust for their continuing contributions far beyond the categories of membership.

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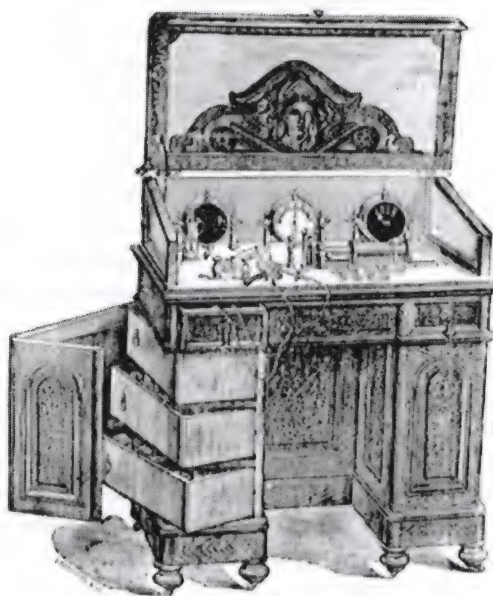
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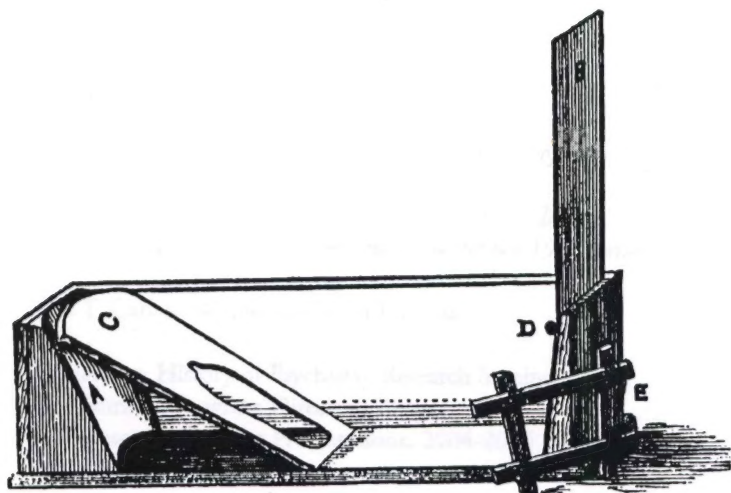


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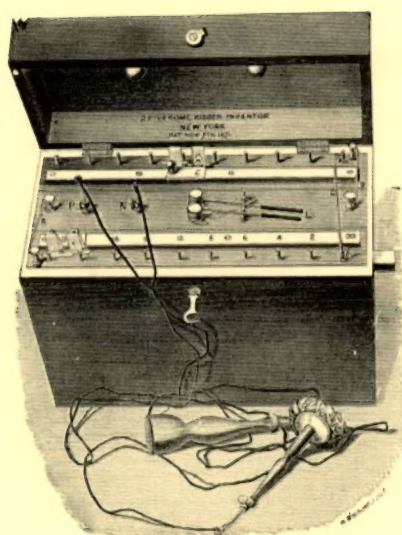
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